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ABSTRACT

Information on enrollment in Catholic higher education since 1978 and trends in financial operations and student financial aid are presented, based on an update of a 1980 investigation. Narrative summaries and statistical data address the following areas: total enrollment since 1978 at Catholic postsecondary institutions; enrollment at doctoral universities, other four-year institutions, two-year colleges, women's colleges, and Neylan institutions; total enrollment by sex and full- and part-time status; geographic distribution of Catholic higher education; full- and part-time undergraduate and graduate enrollment; minority enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment; minority enrollment by sex and by enrollment status; institutional characteristics; revenues and expenditures by sources of funds for fiscal years 1978-1979, 1979-1980, and 1980-1981; revenues and expenditures by sources of funds at the five different types of Catholic postsecondary institutions; educational and general expenditures per capita full-time equivalency; tuition and fees per capita full-time equivalency; and 1981-1982 undergraduate dependent student aid by level of aid and specific aid program for Catholic and other private institutions. (SW)

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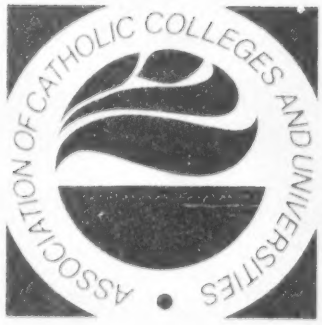

Trends in Enrollment and Finance 1978-1982

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Catholic Higher Education:

Trends in Enrollment and Finance

1978–1982

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Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities (ACCU)
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Foreword

The study done by Ernest Bartell, CSC, in 1980 called *Project '80: Enrollment, Finances and Student Aid at Catholic Colleges and Universities*, proved to be enormously helpful in the work of our Association, as well as a significant tool in the planning process of many of our members. It was the first time that such data had been collected, sorted, analyzed and interpreted. While such data do not solve our problems, they certainly give us a context within which to seek solutions.

Three years later, Father Bartell has again served us by contributing his time, talent and energy to this "update" of his project. The time span of this new study is 1978 to 1982, and several categories of data have been expanded or newly added. His collaborator in the task, once again, has been the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, the staff of which has been most gracious and generous. We publish this report as a joint venture with NIICU.

The statistical information presented here is generally quite positive, but it does raise some serious questions for Catholic institutions. Father Bartell offers some helpful interpretation of the data and makes some observations which may serve as catalysts for trustees and administrators as they seek to plan for the future. For the purpose of analysis, the 237 Catholic colleges and universities are grouped under various headings and into certain subsets. This should not blir.d us to the fact that, in reality, each institution is a separate legal and fiscal entity, so that over-all increases in enrollment and/or endowment for the entire sector do not preclude real financial distress in some institutions, nor serious decline in enrollment in others. The figures must be used with care if they are to serve us well.

There may be many ways that we can explore together the meaning of these data. Catholic higher education, tremendously diverse in size, curricula, students and faculty, has a tradition in common. We believe in colleges and universities which have a distinctive purpose, and we work to assure the benefits of such education to the generation that comes after us.

I know that I express the gratitude of all the members of ACCU when I thank Ernest Bartell and all his co-workers for this present publication.

Alice Gallin, O.S.U.
Executive Director
ACCU

Acknowledgements

This study continues the analysis of enrollment and finance begun in *Project 80*, extending it to 1981 and 1982 wherever possible. Alterations in data sources allowed greater detail in some matters, as in enrollment comparisons between Catholic and other independent institutions, but less detail elsewhere, e.g., analysis of characteristics of student aid recipients. As in *Project 80*, institutions included in the data file are those which are or have been members of the ACCU as well as other colleges and universities identified by ACCU as established within a Catholic tradition and eligible for membership in the Association. While aggregate statistics for the Catholic sector here can be justifiably compared to those in *Project 80*, the reader should note that the classification of Catholic institutions into subsets (e.g. doctoral universities, women's colleges, etc.) differs in the two reports, making such subset comparisons invalid.

Like *Project 80* the present work could not have been attempted without the collaboration and assistance of colleagues in the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities and the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities. Sister Alice Gallin, executive director of ACCU, initiated and supported the project. David Johnson, associate executive director of ACCU, assumed major responsibility for organizing and obtaining the data, and contributed his insights generously to the analysis. Dr. Julianne Still Thrift, executive director of the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, made available the abundant data resources, technical expertise and research experience of NIICU, while Dr. Christopher Toppe, research consultant of NIICU, patiently and insightfully interpreted and filled our requests for data. All of these good people deserve credit for making this study possible, but none of them can be blamed for its analytic errors or expository deficiencies.

Ernest Bartell, C.S.C.

Catholic Higher Education: Trends in Enrollment and Finance 1978–82

SUMMARY

A. Enrollment

• Between 1978 and 1982 Catholic higher education experienced annual increases in all of the following enrollment categories: total enrollment, enrollment of full-time students, part-time students, males, females, undergraduate students and graduate students.

• Growth in each of these categories was greater in Catholic higher education than in all other independent colleges and universities, so that in 1982 the share of Catholic higher education in total enrollment of independent colleges and universities was at an all-time high. It is also true, however, that annual rates of enrollment increase in Catholic higher education were lower in each succeeding year of the period.

• Growth in minority enrollment between 1978 and 1981 was greater in Catholic higher education than elsewhere in the independent sector, and by 1981 minorities represented a larger share of total enrollment in Catholic institutions than in other independent colleges and universities.

• Growth in enrollment of full-time undergraduates in Catholic colleges and universities in the five-year period beginning in 1978 was higher than in the previous nine years, and was four times as high as the comparable growth rate elsewhere in the private sector.

• Full-time graduate enrollment was the only major enrollment category in Catholic higher education to decline since 1978, and the decline was greatest in the Catholic doctoral universities.

• Part-time enrollment in Catholic higher education, which grew rapidly between 1970 and 1978 and represented a larger share of total enrollment than in other independent institutions, continued to grow more rapidly in Catholic colleges and universities than elsewhere in the independent sector after 1978.

• Catholic higher education continues to be geographically concentrated in the urbanized northeast quadrant of the United States, but enrollment growth since 1978 has been higher than average in the South and lowest in the Midwest. There was no state, however, in which total enrollment in Catholic institutions declined.

• The rate of institutional closings in Catholic higher education since 1978 has been lower than in the rest of the independent sector.

• All the institutional closings since 1978 in Catholic higher education have been of women's colleges. Nevertheless, total enrollment of Catholic women's colleges as a group grew more rapidly in this period than in all the rest of the independent sector, both Catholic and non-Catholic.

• In those Catholic institutions founded by or maintaining a relationship with women's religious orders and congregations growth since 1978 of total enrollment as well as of enrollment of males, females, minorities, full-time and part-time students has been higher than in all the rest of the independent sector, both Catholic and non-Catholic.

B. Financial Operations and Student Aid

• Catholic colleges and universities are substantially more tuition dependent than other independent institutions, although the percentage of current revenues in Catholic institutions represented by tuition and fees declined slightly between FY1979 and FY1981, particularly in the doctoral universities, while remaining almost constant in the rest of the independent sector. Catholic doctoral universities are only slightly less tuition dependent than other Catholic institutions.

- Average per capita FTE tuition and fees are lower and have risen less rapidly in Catholic colleges and universities than in other independent institutions. Since 1978 per capita tuition and fees in Catholic institutions have risen considerably less rapidly than in the rest of the independent sector.
- Revenues from governmental sources, especially federal grants, comprise a considerably lower percentage of current revenues in Catholic colleges and universities than in the rest of the independent sector.
- Endowment income comprises a considerably smaller share of current revenues in Catholic colleges and universities than in other independent institutions. However, since 1978 the share of endowment income in current revenues has grown more rapidly in the Catholic institutions, especially in the doctoral universities.
- Catholic colleges and universities continue to be relatively low-cost institutions with average per capita FTE educational and general expenditures that are less than two-thirds of comparable costs in other independent institutions.
- Catholic colleges and universities allocate slightly higher percentages of educational and general expenditures to both instruction and student aid than do other independent institutions.
- Catholic doctoral universities spend more per capita for both instruction and research than do other Catholic institutions. However, the percentage spent on research in Catholic doctoral universities is less than half that of all non-Catholic colleges and universities.
- Total resources available to undergraduate financial aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities, including family and student contributions as well as institutional and external support, are able to cover about the same percentage of budgeted student expenses as in other independent institutions.
- Parents of undergraduate aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities are expected to contribute less, both relatively and in absolute dollars, to the education of their children according to standard formulas than parents of undergraduate aid recipients in other independent institutions, suggesting lower ability to pay among the families patronizing Catholic colleges and universities.
- Dependency upon federal sources of student aid, both student based and campus based, does not differ greatly between undergraduate aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities and those in other independent institutions.
- Undergraduate aid recipients in Catholic institutions, except at higher levels of family income, depend somewhat more upon aid from state governments than do their counterparts in other independent institutions. At higher levels of family income the reverse is true.
- At family income levels of $12,000 and over undergraduate aid recipients in Catholic institutions receive less institutional grant support than do their counterparts in other independent institutions, while depending more on loans. Even with larger loans, however, the undergraduate aid recipients from middle-income families in Catholic institutions, and especially in the Catholic doctoral universities, experienced the highest rates of unmet financial need.

I. ENROLLMENT IN CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION SINCE 1978

Overview

While the 18 year old population continued to grow during the 1970's, total enrollment in Catholic higher education continued to grow and at a rate slightly faster than that in the rest of the independent sector. Since 1978, however, in every year save one the 18 year old population has declined. Nevertheless, total enrollment in Catholic higher education in fall, 1982 was at an all-time high of over 580 thousand students, approximately 8.6 percent more than in 1978. By fall, 1982 the Catholic share of total enrollment in the independent sector was also at an all-time high of 22.4 percent. (Table I-1)

TABLE I-1
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
(in thousands)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	534.2	145.5	377.0	11.7	51.6	141.7	1927.4
1979-80	549.3	147.3	390.3	11.6	54.4	146.5	1961.9
1980-81	567.2	148.5	406.6	12.1	56.0	152.0	1994.8
1981-82	579.5	148.1	418.6	12.8	57.5	158.3	2026.7
1982-83*	580.4	147.0	420.0	13.4	N.A.	N.A.	2007.6
% CHANGE 1978/79-1982/83	+8.6	+1.0	+11.4	+14.5	—	—	+4.2

*Preliminary

Source: NIICU

The increase, however, was not uniform across all categories of student. There was, for example, no halt in the growth of part-time enrollment that characterized the 1970–78 period. After increasing by over 38 percent between 1970 and 1978, the number of part-time students increased another 14 percent during the 1978–81 period, while the increase in full-time students was about six percent in the same period, following an 11 percent rise between 1970 and 1978. (Table I-2)

Despite the fact that the 18-year old population levelled off and began to decrease during this period, it was undergraduates who continued to account for most of the enrollment strength in Catholic colleges and universities. While full-time undergraduate enrollment increased about eight percent during the 1978–81 period, the number of full-time graduate students at the end of that period was four percent lower than at the beginning. (Tables I-4, 5, 6, 7)

TABLE I-2
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
BY SEX AND BY STATUS
(in thousands)

YEAR	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES				OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES			
	TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY SEX		TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY STATUS		TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY SEX		TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY STATUS	
	MALE	FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	MALE	FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
1978-79	246.8	287.4	354.6	179.6	1053.7	873.6	1431.8	495.5
1979-80	246.9	302.4	361.6	187.7	1051.4	910.5	1451.4	510.5
1980-81	249.8	317.4	371.4	195.8	1054.0	940.8	1473.1	521.7
1981-82	249.8	329.7	375.4	204.1	1059.7	967.0	1478.2	548.5
% CHANGE 1978/79-1981/82	+1.2	+14.7	+5.9	+13.6	+0.6	+10.7	+3.2	+10.7

Source: NIICU

In 1978 women constituted the majority of total enrollment in Catholic higher education, and this majority continued to grow through the 1978–81 period. Part of this increase is due to the more rapid rate of enrollment growth in women's colleges than in the rest of Catholic higher education during these years. (Table I-2)

In 1978 minority enrollment accounted for 14.8 percent of the total in Catholic colleges and universities. By 1980, the last year for which data on minorities are available, the minority share had risen to 15.6 percent of the total. (Tables I-8, 9)

Geography

Catholic higher education continues to be national in scope with institutions in 39 states and Puerto Rico. However, despite population shifts enrollment in Catholic colleges and universities continues to be concentrated in the Northeast and the Midwest with 47 percent of total enrollment located in five states: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio. Since institutions in these states tend to be larger than average, the geographic distribution of Catholic colleges and universities is slightly less concentrated than that of enrollment. (Table I-3)

Despite the geographic concentration of both enrollment and institutions, some effects of economic and demographic changes are noticeable in the 1978–81 period. Three of the five institutional closings were in the Northeast and the other two in the Midwest. The Northeast, however, managed to maintain its share of enrollment through 1981–82, while the enrollment shares of both the Midwest and the West declined slightly. Among the Northeastern states with the highest enrollments in Catholic higher education, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maryland increased their shares, mostly at the expense of New York and the District of Columbia. The decline in the Midwest share of total enrollment was concentrated primarily in Michigan, Missouri and Indiana, while in the West the decline in enrollment share was distributed rather evenly among the states with Catholic institutions. The South was the only region to increase its enrollment share, principally because of more than a doubling of enrollment in Florida during the period.

Preliminary data for 1982–83 indicate continuation of some of these geographic shifts of enrollment in Catholic higher education. The Midwest was the only region to suffer declines in the numbers of full-time freshmen, full-time and FTE undergraduates and total enrollment, while the South was the only region to experience increases in all these categories. The Northeast suffered a decline in full-time first-time freshmen, but still experienced increases in undergraduate full-time and FTE enrollment, while total enrollment remained almost constant.

Along with the Midwest the West was the only region to suffer a decline in full-time undergraduates in Catholic colleges and universities, but along with the South the West was the only region in which the number

TABLE I-3
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

	ENROLLMENT *(in thousands)*				NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS			
	1978-79	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1981-82	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1978-79	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1981-82	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NORTHEAST	253.1	47.4	274.4	47.4	101	41.9	98	41.5
New York	94.1	17.6	99.9	17.2	34	14.1	32	13.6
Pennsylvania	59.2	11.1	65.3	11.3	27	11.2	27	11.4
Massachusetts	29.4	5.5	31.9	5.5	12	5.0	12	5.1
District of Columbia	20.2	3.8	20.7	3.6	3	1.2	3	1.3
New Jersey	17.5	3.3	18.3	3.2	7	2.9	7	3.0
Connecticut	9.9	1.9	11.6	2.0	5	2.1	4	1.7
Maryland	8.0	1.5	10.4	1.8	4	1.7	4	1.7
Other[1]	14.8	2.8	16.3	2.8	9	3.7	9	3.8
MIDWEST	174.2	32.6	186.8	32.2	89	36.9	87	36.9
Illinois	42.8	8.0	46.3	8.0	15	6.2	15	6.4
Ohio	26.7	5.0	29.2	5.0	12	5.0	11	4.7
Wisconsin	18.6	3.5	20.4	3.5	10	4.2	10	4.2
Missouri	17.7	3.3	17.9	3.1	7	2.9	7	3.0
Michigan	17.8	3.3	17.8	3.1	8	3.3	8	3.4
Indiana	16.3	3.1	16.7	2.9	9	3.7	9	3.8
Minnesota	14.6	2.7	16.1	2.8	8	3.3	8	3.4
Other[2]	19.7	3.7	22.4	3.9	20	8.3	19	8.1
SOUTH	39.4	7.4	48.4	8.4	28	11.6	28	11.9
Texas	12.2	2.3	13.6	2.4	6	2.5	6	2.5
Florida	5.3	1.0	10.9	1.9	3	1.2	3	1.3
Other[3]	21.9	4.1	23.9	4.1	19	7.9	19	8.1
WEST	47.3	8.8	49.4	8.5	20	8.3	20	8.5
California	29.5	5.5	31.4	5.4	11	4.6	11	4.7
Other[4]	17.8	3.3	18.0	3.1	9	3.7	9	3.8
Puerto Rico	20.2	3.8	20.4	3.5	3	1.2	3	1.3
TOTAL: U.S. & Puerto Rico	534.2	100.0	579.5	100.0	241	100.0	236	100.0

[1]Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
[2]Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
[3]Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
[4]Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Oregon, Washington

Source: NIICU

of full-time first-time freshmen in Catholic higher education increased. This inconsistency in the pattern of undergraduate enrollment in the West may be more indicative of patterns of student retention than of population shifts.

The Independent Sector: Some Comparisons

There is similar evidence of the impact of economic and demographic changes on enrollment in the rest of the independent sector. Between 1981–82 and 1982–83, for example, the other independent colleges and universities in the South had a better record of enrollment of full-time first-time freshmen, full-time and FTE undergraduates and total enrollment than their counterparts in the other regions of the country. The relative differences, however, were not as great as in Catholic higher education, perhaps because of the larger number of non-Catholic independent institutions, both absolutely and relatively, throughout the South. However, it is also true that the non-Catholic institutions in the Midwest did not fare as badly between 1981–82 and 1982–83 relative to the other regional groups as did their Catholic counterparts, despite the traditional strength of Catholic higher education in the Midwest.

The enrollment experience of Catholic colleges and universities since 1978 differs in several other respects from that of the rest of the independent sector. Between 1978 and 1982 the percentage increase in total

enrollment in the rest of the independent sector was 4.2 percent, less than half the rate of increase in Catholic colleges and universities. Moreover, fall, 1982 brought to the rest of the independent sector declines for the first time in total enrollment as well as in undergraduate full-time and FTE enrollment in every region of the country, while Catholic institutions continued to show some increases in all these categories, at least nationally.

TABLE I-4
FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
(in thousands)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	306.2	71.6	226.9	7.7	34.3	83.3	1162.5
1979-80	315.7	72.9	235.1	7.7	35.3	85.8	1180.6
1980-81	323.6	74.3	241.4	7.9	35.1	87.7	1200.3
1981-82	329.4	75.1	246.3	8.0	34.5	89.2	1201.0
1982-83*	330.5	75.6	247.0	7.9	N.A.	N.A.	1182.1
% CHANGE 1978/79-1982/83	+7.9	+5.6	+8.9	+2.6	—	—	+1.7

*Preliminary

Source: NIICU

TABLE I-5
FULL-TIME GRADUATE ENROLLMENT
(in thousands)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	40.7	24.9	15.8	—	.2	1.5	242.7
1979-80	38.7	23.4	15.3	—	.2	1.5	244.6
1980-81	40.0	24.4	16.6	—	.2	1.6	250.3
1981-82	39.1	22.4	16.7	—	.2	1.5	251.7
% CHANGE 1978/79-1981/82	-4.0	-10.0	+5.7	—	0	0	+3.7

Source: NIICU

The other independent colleges and universities began and ended the 1978-81 period with higher percentages of male students and of full-time students. However, during the same period Catholic colleges and universities had higher rates of increase in enrollment of both males and females, and of both full-time and part-time students. Because enrollment of part-time students increased more rapidly than that of full-time students in both the Catholic and the non-Catholic groups, the rate of growth of calculated FTE enrollment in

both groups was less than the growth in headcount, but was higher in the Catholic group, seven percent, vs. four percent in the rest of the independent sector.

Relative to the rest of the independent sector Catholic higher education has historically been more of an undergraduate undertaking, and it became even more so during the 1978–81 period. It is true that during much of the 1970's graduate enrollment in Catholic colleges and universities grew more rapidly than undergraduate enrollment. Between 1970 and 1978, for example, full-time graduate and first professional enrollment in Catholic higher education rose by over 34 percent, while the number of full-time undergraduates increased by only slightly more than seven percent.

Between 1978 and 1981, however, there was a reversal of this relationship. During these four years the number of full-time graduate students fell by four percent, while the increase of undergraduate full-time enrollment, both absolute and relative, was greater than it had been during the previous nine years. While full-time graduate enrollment during the 1978–81 period was declining by four percent in the Catholic institutions, it was rising by almost the same percentage elsewhere in the independent sector.

TABLE I-6
PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
(in thousands)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978–79	71.5	11.0	57.6	2.9	7.8	31.1	199.6
1979–80	78.3	11.4	63.9	3.0	9.1	33.0	199.6
1980–81	81.6	11.6	66.5	3.5	10.9	33.2	219.3
1981–82	87.2	11.9	71.6	3.7	12.4	36.8	221.3
1982–83*	88.0	11.8	72.1	4.1	N.A.	N.A.	229.3
% CHANGE 1978/79–1982/83	+23.1	+7.3	+25.2	+41.4	—	—	+14.9

*Preliminary

Source: NIICU

TABLE I-7
PART-TIME GRADUATE ENROLLMENT
(in thousands)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978–79	61.7	24.5	37.2	—	2.1	8.2	179.0
1979–80	61.3	23.4	37.9	—	2.5	8.9	172.2
1980–81	66.2	25.9	40.3	—	2.3	9.3	182.1
1981–82	69.2	26.5	42.6	—	2.7	10.5	187.0
% CHANGE 1978/79–1981/82	+12.2	+8.2	+14.5	—	+28.6	+28.0	+4.5

Source: NIICU

In 1978–79 graduate enrollment accounted for 14.8 percent of total FTE enrollment in Catholic higher education, still well below the 18.9 percent graduate share of total FTE enrollment in the rest of the independent sector. By 1981–82, however, graduate FTE enrollment had declined to 14 percent of FTE enrollment in Catholic institutions, while the graduate FTE share in the rest of the independent sector held constant at 18.9 percent. The decline in the Catholic group was concentrated in the doctoral universities (defined as those universities that granted more than five doctorates in 1980), where full-time graduate enrollment declined by ten percent, while rising by close to six percent in the other four-year institutions.

The decline of full-time graduate enrollment in the Catholic group was numerically offset by a 12.2 percent increase in part-time graduate enrollment, which compares favorably with the 4.5 percent increase in the rest of the independent sector. However, the increase in part-time graduate enrollment of 14.5 percent in the non-doctoral four-year institutions was much higher than the 8.2 percent increase in the doctoral universities.

Because of the relatively large increase in part-time enrollment, total graduate enrollment grew faster in the Catholic group than in the other independent institutions during the 1978–81 period. The increase in part-time enrollment at the expense of full-time graduate students, especially in the doctoral universities, cannot, however, be interpreted as an indication of strength in traditional graduate programs in Catholic higher education.

Undoubtedly, it was at the undergraduate level that Catholic higher education showed its greatest strength between 1978 and 1982. During this period full-time undergraduate enrollment rose by almost eight percent in Catholic colleges and universities, compared to an increase of only 7.1 percent during the previous nine years. Meanwhile, in the rest of the independent sector full-time undergraduate enrollment grew only 1.7 percent in the four-year period between 1978 and 1981. Similarly, part-time undergraduate enrollment during the same period increased by over 23 percent in Catholic institutions, but only by about 15 percent elsewhere in the independent sector.

It should be noted, however, that in both groups the percentage annual increases in full-time undergraduate enrollment declined each year during the period, and for the non-Catholic institutions became an absolute decrease for the first time in 1982–83. Moreover, in the fall of 1982 both groups experienced a decline in the number of full-time first-time freshmen, although the 2.6 percent decrease in Catholic colleges and universities was appreciably less than the 4.1 percent decrease in the other independent institutions. Both groups experienced an increase in part-time freshmen enrollment in 1982. In light of the consistently higher percentage of part-time enrollment in Catholic higher education, it is interesting to observe that the 5.3 percent increase of part-time freshmen in the non-Catholic institutions in fall, 1982 was greater than the increase of 4.3 percent in the Catholic group.

The existence of larger families might help explain the better record of full-time undergraduate enrollment in Catholic higher education relative to the rest of the independent sector. However, demography alone is not sufficient to explain a rate of growth in Catholic colleges and universities that was considerably more rapid in the recent 1978–82 period than during the previous nine years. Part of the explanation might rest in the reduced rate of institutional closings in Catholic higher education during the second period, a fact which supports the existence of a healthier response by the present group of Catholic colleges and universities to the current needs of their potential clients.

The stronger record of full-time undergraduate enrollment in Catholic institutions compared to the rest of the independent sector between 1978 and 1982 cannot, moreover, be explained by higher rates of growth in full-time first-time freshman enrollment in each of the intervening years. On the contrary, full-time undergraduate enrollment in the non-Catholic institutions was a consistently smaller percentage of estimated sums of full-time first-time freshman enrollments during the preceding four years than in the Catholic institutions. This experience suggests higher rates of retention in the Catholic institutions as at least a partial explanation for the relatively strong undergraduate enrollment record in Catholic higher education, assuming comparable transfer rates (for which data were not available).

The composition of enrollments by sex differs between the Catholic and non-Catholic groups of institutions. In 1978–79 women constituted 54 percent of total enrollment in Catholic colleges and universities, but only 45.3 percent of the total in the rest of the independent sector. In both groups of institutions enrollment of males increased at a considerably lower rate than female enrollment between 1978 and 1981. The difference in rates was, however, greater in the Catholic group where male enrollment rose only about 1.2 percent during the period, while the number of women increased by almost 15 percent. The growth in male

enrollment in the rest of the independent sector was lower, 0.6 percent, but the number of women increased by only 10.7 percent. As a result, by 1981 women comprised almost 57 percent of total enrollment in Catholic institutions, but less than 48 percent in the rest of the independent sector.

TABLE I-8
MINORITY ENROLLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	14.8%	11.8%	15.9%	14.5%	12.9%	17.5%	15.0%
1980-81	15.6%	13.7%	16.3%	14.3%	13.8%	18.1%	15.4%

Source: NIICU

TABLE I-9
MINORITY ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND BY STATUS
(In thousands)

YEAR	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES				OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES			
	MINORITY ENROLLMENT BY SEX		MINORITY ENROLLMENT BY STATUS		MINORITY ENROLLMENT BY SEX		MINORITY ENROLLMENT BY STATUS	
	MALE	FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	MALE	FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
1978-79	30.9	47.9	54.1	24.7	140.0	149.6	223.2	66.3
1980-81	34.3	54.1	60.0	28.4	143.0	163.4	235.9	70.6
% INCREASE 1978/79-1980/81	11.0	12.9	10.9	15.0	2.1	9.2	5.7	6.5

Source: NIICU

Catholic colleges and universities have historically enrolled a relatively small percentage of minority students, at least partly because of the relatively low Catholic membership within the black population. There is evidence, however, that the difference in minority shares of total enrollment between the two groups of institutions in the independent sector has vanished. In 1978 minority enrollment had reached just 14.8 percent of the total in Catholic colleges and universities, just under the 15 percent minority share in the rest of the independent sector. Just two years later, however, minority enrollment in the Catholic group had risen to 15.6 percent of the total, just over the 15.4 percent minority share in the rest of the independent sector. Moreover, in Catholic institutions as in others the minority student was more likely than the white student to be full-time, undergraduate, and also a woman.

Institutional Characteristics

The enrollment strength at the undergraduate level that characterizes Catholic colleges and universities is confirmed by the distribution of institutions within Catholic higher education. Of 237 Catholic colleges and universities in current operation only 14 are doctoral universities as defined above, and only 22 universities awarded any doctorates at all.[1] Catholic higher education is a predominantly undergraduate enterprise and becoming more so. (Table I-10)

[1]Statistical data from one small four-year Catholic institution could not be obtained; hence Tables I-3 and I-10 show a total of 236 institutions in 1981-82.

TABLE I-10
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS
AND
AVERAGE ENROLLMENT *(in brackets)*

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	241 (2217)	14 (10392)	199 (1894)	28 (419)	57 (922)	137 (1034)	1308 (1474)
1979-80	240 (2289)	14 (10523)	199 (1962)	27 (430)	56 (971)	136 (1077)	1293 (1517)
1980-81	237 (2393)	14 (10609)	196 (2074)	27 (449)	54 (1038)	133 (1143)	1264 (1578)
1981-82	236 (2455)	14 (10578)	197 (2125)	25 (512)	52 (1105)	132 (1199)	1259 (1610)

Source: NIICU

Enrollment increases in independent higher education between 1978 and 1982, both within the Catholic group and in the rest of the independent sector, were accompanied by declines in the number of colleges and universities. The relative decline in the number of Catholic institutions during that period was slightly greater than half that of the non-Catholic group. All five of the closings in the Catholic group were of women's colleges.

As a result of the closings, average institutional enrollments increased a bit more rapidly than total increases for the entire group of institutions. Average enrollment in Catholic colleges and universities increased from 2217 in 1978-79 to 2455 in 1981-82, while average enrollment in the other independent institutions rose from 1474 to 1610. On the average, Catholic institutions enrolled about half again as many students as the other independent colleges and universities throughout the period.

Not surprisingly, doctoral universities had the largest average enrollments in the Catholic group, 10578 students in 1981-82. Two-year colleges enrolled the fewest students, averaging 512 in the same year. The doctoral universities had the highest percentage of male students, 52.1, close to the 52.3 percent male share of enrollment in non-Catholic institutions. On the other hand only 18.7 percent of the students in Catholic two-year colleges were males, while in the non-doctoral four-year colleges and universities males made up 40.7 percent of total enrollment.

In 1980-81 the Catholic doctoral universities enrolled the smallest percentage of minorities, 13.7, but relative growth in the share of minority enrollment since 1978-79 had been most rapid in the doctoral universities. By 1980-81 minorities made up 16.3 percent of total enrollment in the other four-year institutions and 14.3 percent of the total in the Catholic two-year colleges.

Increases in average size between 1978 and 1981 were not uniform across all categories of institution. The largest relative increases in average size were in the two-year colleges and the women's colleges, the only categories which suffered drops in the number of institutions.[2] This experience suggests that within limits students in search of the education offered by these somewhat specially identified institutions will not be deterred by institutional closings.

Total enrollment in the Catholic doctoral universities declined in 1981-82 and again in 1982-83, while continuing to grow in the other four-year institutions. As a result, over the entire period, 1978-82, total enrollment rose only one percent in the doctoral universities, while growing 11.4 percent in the other four-year institutions.

The fact that the doctoral universities experienced the slowest growth in total and average enrollment during the 1978-81 period does not necessarily indicate lack of demand for university education. The declines

[2]Decreases in the number of institutions in a particular category may arise from closings or from changes in institutional status, e.g. where a two-year college becomes four-year, or a women's college becomes coeducational.

in full-time graduate enrollment may be due to decreases in external sources of graduate student financial aid, and the relatively slower growth in undergraduate enrollments may be at least partly attributable to policies of controlled enrollments of both full-time and part-time students.

The 25 Catholic two-year colleges comprise about 11 percent of the institutions in Catholic higher education, but enroll only about 2.3 percent of the total Catholic enrollment with an average institutional enrollment of 536 in 1982. The number of full-time first-time freshmen in the two-year colleges declined by 1.4 percent between 1981 and 1982, but that was less than the average of 2.6 percent for all of Catholic higher education. The number of full-time undergraduates also declined by about a half percent, but that was more than offset by an 11.3 percent increase in part-time undergraduates.

Recent changes in the size and composition of enrollment in higher education appear to be distributed less evenly among institutions in the Catholic group than elsewhere in the independent sector. It has already been noted that Catholic colleges and universities as a group had a better record of full-time first-time freshman enrollment in 1982. Nevertheless, the percentage of Catholic colleges and universities reporting sizeable gains, i.e., over five percent, in that enrollment category between 1981 and 1982 is no higher, and in fact almost identical, slightly over 24 percent, as elsewhere in the independent sector.

However, the percentage of Catholic institutions reporting losses in full-time first-time freshman enrollment, 65.2 percent, is actually higher than the 62.9 percent of the non-Catholic institutions in the same situation. The strength of Catholic higher education is increasingly in its undergraduate enrollment, but that strength may not be distributed equally among Catholic institutions if recent full-time first-time freshman enrollment is a valid indicator.

Women's Colleges

The Catholic women's colleges, once considered a vanishing species, fared better in many measures of enrollment than Catholic higher education as a whole during the 1978–81 period. The number of Catholic women's colleges (defined here as those institutions with less than 15 percent male enrollment) did decline by five during that period to a total of 52. Nevertheless, total enrollment of Catholic women's colleges during that period grew by 11.4 percent or 11 percent faster than total enrollment in all of Catholic higher education.

Full-time enrollment in Catholic women's colleges decreased in the 1980–81 and 1981–82 academic years, but was still slightly higher after the declines than it had been in 1978–79. Moreover, part-time enrollments in Catholic women's colleges during the 1978–81 period at both undergraduate and graduate levels increased at rates more than double those for Catholic higher education as a whole. While part-time enrollments may not offer the same institutional security as full-time enrollments, they can also reflect institutional efforts to extend program offerings to new clienteles, e.g., adults in the workforce.

Although graduate enrollment grew by over 28 percent in Catholic women's colleges between 1978 and 1981, all part-time, it still represented only five percent of total enrollment in women's colleges by the end of the period. The strength of Catholic women's colleges thus continues to be concentrated at the undergraduate level, where, despite fluctuating full-time enrollment between 1978 and 1981, growth in part-time enrollment was a remarkably high 59 percent.

In addition, the enrollment record of minorities in Catholic women's colleges was second in strength only to the doctoral universities. The minority share of enrollment in Catholic women's colleges increased by seven percent in the two-year period, 1978–80, about three times as high as the relative increase in the other non-doctoral institutions.

Neylan Institutions

Within Catholic higher education the Neylan institutions are identified as those colleges founded by or currently maintaining some relationship with a congregation or order of women religious. The 132 Neylan institutions in 1981–82 included all 52 Catholic women's colleges, plus 80 coeducational colleges.

The Neylan institutions are relatively small, averaging about 1200 students, compared to an average enrollment of 2455 for all Catholic colleges and universities in 1981–82. Within the Neylan group the coeducational colleges averaged only about 60 more students than the women's colleges. Neylan colleges are overwhelmingly undergraduate institutions. Although graduate students account for over 45 percent of part-time enrollment, they account for less than four percent of full-time students.

Moreover, in the coeducational colleges of the Neylan group males accounted for only 27 percent of total enrollment in 1981–82. Male enrollment in the other 100 coeducational Catholic colleges and universities accounted for over 51.5 percent of total enrollment, very close to the 52 percent average in the rest of the independent sector.

Minorities made up over 18 percent of the students enrolled in Neylan institutions, the highest percentage for any group of Catholic institutions studied. The percentage of minorities in the coeducational Neylan institutions was still higher, since the minority share of the women's colleges was just under 14 percent, close to the share in the Catholic doctoral universities.

Enrollment growth in the Neylan colleges between 1978 and 1981 was relatively greater than in the other Catholic institutions. Total enrollment, for example, rose 14.5 percent in the Neylan group, compared to about 10 percent in the other Catholic institutions and 11.3 percent in the rest of the independent sector. Enrollment of FTE students in the Neylan colleges rose more rapidly than in the other Catholic institutions, principally because of the relatively high growth in part-time enrollment, especially at the graduate level. There the growth rate in Neylan institutions was more than twice as high as in all of Catholic higher education during the 1978–81 period. During the same period full-time graduate enrollment was virtually unchanged in the Neylan institutions, while declining in the rest of Catholic higher education. The 10.2 percent growth in full-time undergraduate enrollment in the Neylan group was equal to that in the rest of the Catholic colleges and universities and significantly greater than the 8.3 percent increase in the non-Catholic institutions.

Moreover, male enrollment in the coeducational Neylan institutions rose 13.7 percent between 1978 and 1981, compared to an increase in males of less than four percent in the other Catholic coeducational institutions. On the other hand, the 12.1 percent increase in female enrollment in the coeducational Neylan colleges during the same period was less than the 19 percent increase in female enrollment in the other Catholic coeducational institutions and less than the 18 percent increase in enrollment of the Catholic women's colleges in those years. This suggests that the decision to become coeducational made by many of the institutions in the Neylan group during the 1970's was an appropriate one for them.

The above-average enrollment record of the Neylan group within Catholic higher education suggests that sponsorship, rather than economic and demographic factors alone, has an influence on the health of Catholic colleges and universities, and that religious orders have not lost their traditional capability for effectiveness in institutional education. The demonstrated effectiveness of the sponsoring relationship may thus be of significance to the future of the sponsoring religious communities as well as to the future of Catholic higher education.

II. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AND STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Revenues

Catholic higher education continues to be heavily tuition dependent, although slightly less so in fiscal year 1980–81 (FY1981) than in FY1979. In FY1979 tuition and fees of Catholic colleges and universities represented 69.8 percent of total current revenue (exclusive of sales). By FY1981, the last year for which financial data were available, tuition and fees had declined to 68.9 percent of current revenue. Even so, tuition and fees continued to cover just under 72 percent of educational and general expenditures (E&G) in Catholic institutions. (Tables II-1, 2, 3)

In the other independent colleges and universities, on the other hand, tuition and fees accounted for just over 44 percent of current revenues in FY1979, and that percentage remained almost constant at the end of the three-year period, despite a dip in FY1980. In the non-Catholic institutions tuition and fees covered only 49 percent of E&G expenditures at both the beginning and the end of the period.

Other sources of income are correspondingly less significant in Catholic institutions than in the rest of the independent sector. The percentage of current revenues attributed to governmental sources is one and a half times as high in the non-Catholic group as in the Catholic institutions. Federal grants in particular account for almost seven percent more current income in the non-Catholic group as in the Catholic institutions, although declining slightly in relative importance for both groups during the last fiscal year under study.

TABLE II-1
CURRENT REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR 1978-79 (FY79)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	1191.8	69.8	5052.5	44.2
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS				
FEDERAL	6.9	.4	164.9	1.4
STATE AND LOCAL	26.9	1.6	181.2	1.6
GOVERNMENT GRANTS				
FEDERAL	176.4	10.3	2024.5	17.7
STATE AND LOCAL	29.9	1.8	220.6	1.9
PRIVATE GIFTS	161.6	9.5	1482.5	13.0
ENDOWMENT INCOME	38.0	2.2	790.8	6.9
INDEPENDENT INCOME	4.1	.2	941.4	8.2
OTHER	70.7	4.1	572.4	5.0
TOTAL	1706.3	100.0	11430.8	100.0

Source: NIICU

TABLE II-2
CURRENT REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR 1979-80 (FY80)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	1334.4	69.1	5632.5	43.4
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS				
FEDERAL	8.8	.5	187.6	1.4
STATE AND LOCAL	29.6	1.5	195.6	1.5
GOVERNMENT GRANTS				
FEDERAL	216.4	11.2	2345.0	18.1
STATE AND LOCAL	30.7	1.6	300.6	2.3
PRIVATE GIFTS	175.1	9.1	1626.3	12.5
ENDOWMENT INCOME	48.2	2.5	930.0	7.2
INDEPENDENT INCOME	3.8	.2	1066.2	8.2
OTHER	83.4	4.3	685.1	5.3
TOTAL	1930.4	100.0	12968.9	100.0

Source: NIICU

TABLE II-3
CURRENT REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 (FY81)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	1522.0	68.9	6424.4	43.9
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS				
FEDERAL	8.8	.4	206.9	1.4
STATE AND LOCAL	35.6	1.6	227.3	1.6
GOVERNMENT GRANTS				
FEDERAL	238.0	10.8	2550.5	17.4
STATE AND LOCAL	34.8	1.6	299.0	2.0
PRIVATE GIFTS	197.7	9.0	1842.6	12.6
ENDOWMENT INCOME	62.3	2.8	1078.8	7.4
INDEPENDENT INCOME	9.1	.4	1189.4	8.1
OTHER	100.5	4.5	821.8	5.6
TOTAL	2208.8	100.0	14640.7	100.0

Source: NIICU

Private gifts remained a fairly stable source of current income for both groups through the three-year period, but accounted for a one-third larger share of the total in the non-Catholic institutions. The relative importance of endowment income increased each year of the period in both groups of institutions, but slightly more rapidly in the Catholic colleges and universities. Still, by FY1981 endowment income accounted for a share of current revenues two and one-half times as large in the non-Catholic group as in the Catholic institutions.

Within the Catholic group the doctoral universities were only slightly less tuition dependent than the rest of the institutions. Even in this subset tuition and fees accounted for one and one-half times the share of total current revenues in all the non-Catholic institutions, including both colleges and universities. Moreover, even in the doctoral universities tuition and fees covered 67 percent of FY1981 educational and general

expenditures, very close to the relatively high rate of tuition dependency of the other Catholic institutions. (Tables II-4, 5, 6)

Federal grants understandably accounted for a larger share of current revenues in the Catholic doctoral universities than in the other Catholic institutions, and that share grew slightly during the three-year period. By FY1981, however, that share was still more than a fifth smaller than the average for all the non-Catholic independent institutions.

Among the Catholic institutions endowment income accounted for the largest share of current revenues in the doctoral universities and the smallest share in the two-year colleges. The pattern of reliance on private gifts for current revenues, on the other hand, was exactly the opposite. This does not necessarily mean that two-year colleges are relatively more effective at fund raising than the universities. Rather, the inverse relationships between gifts and endowment income in total current revenues suggest that the doctoral universities are more likely to direct gifts to endowment rather than to current operations, making them less dependent upon current gifts over the long run.

TABLE II-4
CURRENT REVENUES CATHOLIC DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES

	FISCAL YEAR 1978-79		FISCAL YEAR 1979-80		FISCAL YEAR 1980-81	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	394.7	68.6	438.5	67.3	494.7	66.1
GOVT. APPROPRIATIONS						
FEDERAL	2.2	.4	1.4	.2	1.1	.1
STATE AND LOCAL	8.7	1.5	10.8	1.7	13.4	1.8
GOVERNMENT GRANTS						
FEDERAL	68.2	11.9	89.3	13.7	100.5	13.4
STATE AND LOCAL	9.5	1.7	8.9	1.4	8.3	1.1
PRIVATE GIFTS	47.7	8.3	50.6	7.8	61.1	8.2
ENDOWMENT INCOME	14.8	2.6	18.7	2.9	25.7	3.4
INDEPENDENT INCOME	2.8	.5	3.8	.6	9.1	1.2
OTHER	26.4	4.6	29.2	4.5	34.7	4.6
TOTAL	575.0	100.0	651.2	100.0	748.6	100.0

Source: NIICU

TABLE II-5
CURRENT REVENUES CATHOLIC 4-YEAR COLLEGES

	FISCAL YEAR 1978-79		FISCAL YEAR 1979-80		FISCAL YEAR 1980-81	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	780.1	70.6	877.6	70.2	1005.6	70.5
GOVT. APPROPRIATIONS						
FEDERAL	4.7	.4	7.3	.6	7.6	.5
STATE AND LOCAL	17.8	1.6	18.3	1.5	21.8	1.5
GOVERNMENT GRANTS						
FEDERAL	105.8	9.6	124.5	9.9	134.6	9.4
STATE AND LOCAL	19.6	1.8	21.0	1.7	25.1	1.8
PRIVATE GIFTS	109.5	9.9	119.6	9.6	132.2	9.3
ENDOWMENT INCOME	22.8	2.1	29.1	2.3	36.1	2.5
INDEPENDENT INCOME	1.3	.1	0	0	0	0
OTHER	43.1	3.9	52.8	4.2	64.0	4.5
TOTAL	1104.7	100.0	1250.2	100.0	1427.0	100.0

Source: NIICU

TABLE II-6
CURRENT REVENUES
CATHOLIC 2-YEAR COLLEGES

	FISCAL YEAR 1978-79		FISCAL YEAR 1979-80		FISCAL YEAR 1980-81	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	17.0	64.2	18.3	62.9	21.7	65.0
GOVT. APPROPRIATIONS						
FEDERAL	0	0	.1	.3	.1	.3
STATE AND LOCAL	.4	1.5	.5	1.7	.5	1.5
GOVERNMENT GRANTS						
FEDERAL	2.4	9.1	2.6	8.9	3.0	9.0
STATE AND LOCAL	.7	2.6	.8	2.7	1.3	3.9
PRIVATE GIFTS	4.4	16.6	4.9	16.8	4.3	12.9
ENDOWMENT INCOME	.4	1.5	.4	1.4	.6	1.8
INDEPENDENT INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1.2	4.5	1.5	5.2	1.8	5.4
TOTAL	26.5	100.0	29.1	100.0	33.4	100.0

Source: NIICU

In FY1981 the relative importance of endowment income and gifts combined in the doctoral universities was about the same as in the other four-year institutions. In the two-year colleges, however, gifts alone, although lower absolutely and relatively than in the previous two years, accounted for a larger share of current revenues than gifts and endowment income combined in the four-year institutions.

Between FY1979 and FY1981 tuition and fees declined as a percentage of total revenue in the Catholic doctoral universities, while remaining relatively constant in the other four-year institutions and increasing in the two-year colleges as shares of total revenue. During the same period endowment income as a share of total revenue increased in all three subsets of Catholic institutions, but most rapidly in the doctoral universities. Even so, at the end of the period endowment income accounted for less than half the share of total current revenue in the Catholic doctoral universities as in all non-Catholic independent colleges and universities combined.

TABLE II-7
CURRENT REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 (FY81)

	CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGES		NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TUITION AND FEES	141.7	67.1	340.4	66.3
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS				
FEDERAL	1.5	.7	2.8	.5
STATE AND LOCAL	3.8	1.8	8.6	1.7
GOVERNMENT GRANTS				
FEDERAL	15.1	7.1	52.7	10.3
STATE AND LOCAL	6.4	3.0	12.4	2.4
PRIVATE GIFTS	30.2	14.3	64.6	12.6
ENDOWMENT INCOME	4.7	2.2	10.4	2.0
INDEPENDENT INCOME	0	0	0	0
OTHER	7.9	3.7	21.3	4.2
TOTAL	211.3	100.0	513.2	100.0

Source: NIICU

In the women's colleges and the Neylan institutions in FY1981 tuition and fees comprised a share of current revenue close to that of the two-year colleges, about 67 and 66 percent respectively, and somewhat smaller than the 70.5 percent share in the other Catholic four-year non-doctoral colleges and universities. The difference was largely made up by a higher percentage of private gifts in the women's and Neylan institutions. Gifts accounted for over 14 percent of current revenue in the women's colleges and for close to 13 percent in the Neylan institutions, both figures higher than in any of the other institutional categories. In addition, federal grants accounted for 12.5 percent of current revenue in the coeducational Neylan institutions, a percentage only slightly lower than that of the doctoral universities. In the current revenue of women's colleges, however, federal grants were less significant than in any other institutional subset, including two-year colleges. (Table II-7)

Expenditures

In FY1981 Catholic colleges and universities spent almost 2.2 billion dollars for current operations. Nevertheless, Catholic colleges and universities continue to be relatively low-cost institutions. Although Catholic colleges and universities account for about 21 percent of full-time equivalent enrollment in the independent sector, they account for only about 14 percent of the educational and general expenditures of independent colleges and universities, so that E&G expenditures per FTE in Catholic colleges and universities are about 60 percent of the equivalent cost in the rest of the independent sector.

The distribution of educational and general expenditures remained relatively constant in both the Catholic and non-Catholic groups during the FY1979–81 period. Given the emphasis on undergraduate education and the relatively high dependence on tuition in Catholic colleges and universities, it is not surprising that the distribution of expenditures in Catholic institutions is skewed toward educational activities. Catholic colleges and universities spend a considerably higher share of educational and general dollars on instruction, student services and institutional support than do their counterparts in the rest of the independent sector. On the other hand, the Catholic institutions spend relatively less on research and public service and only proportionally a bit more on maintenance of plant than do the other independent institutions. Confirming the heavy emphasis on undergraduate education in the Catholic group is the fact that its share of research expenditures in total E&G costs is less than one-quarter of the equivalent in the rest of the independent sector. (Tables II-8, 9, 10)

TABLE II-8
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
FISCAL YEAR 1978-79 (FY79)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	695.5	42.4	3870.0	37.3
RESEARCH	62.8	3.8	1441.0	13.9
PUBLIC SERVICE	18.2	1.1	240.1	2.3
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	139.0	8.5	829.6	8.0
STUDENT SERVICES	123.5	7.5	587.1	5.7
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	261.4	15.9	1411.7	13.6
PLANT MAINTENANCE	183.4	11.2	1068.3	10.3
STUDENT AID	155.8	9.5	935.2	9.0
TOTAL E&G	1639.6	100.0	10383.0	100.0

Source: NIICU

TABLE II-9
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
FISCAL YEAR 1979-80 (FY80)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	782.7	42.2	4337.2	37.2
RESEARCH	73.1	3.9	1614.9	13.8
PUBLIC SERVICE	20.7	1.1	281.7	2.4
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	155.7	8.4	927.6	8.0
STUDENT SERVICES	139.5	7.5	660.4	5.7
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	294.5	15.9	1581.5	13.6
PLANT MAINTENANCE	207.7	11.2	1207.7	10.4
STUDENT AID	181.1	9.8	1049.6	9.0
TOTAL E&G	1855.0	100.0	11660.6	100.0

Source: NIICU

TABLE II-10
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 (FY81)

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	877.9	41.4	4892.8	37.1
RESEARCH	83.3	3.9	1758.1	13.3
PUBLIC SERVICE	23.0	1.1	312.9	2.4
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	182.0	8.6	1045.5	7.9
STUDENT SERVICES	162.1	7.7	767.0	5.8
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	339.5	16.0	1788.3	13.6
PLANT MAINTENANCE	238.2	11.2	1392.0	10.6
STUDENT AID	212.4	10.0	1224.9	9.3
TOTAL E&G	2118.4	100.0	13181.5	100.0

Source: NIICU

Moreover, despite the lower proportion of gifts and endowment income in current revenues of Catholic colleges and universities, these institutions allocate a slightly higher percentage of E&G expenditures to student aid than do the other independent institutions. This suggests the possibility that Catholic colleges and universities are more likely to finance student aid out of tuition revenues than other independent institutions.

Among the Catholic colleges and universities the doctoral universities understandably spend a larger share of E&G dollars on research than the other institutions. However, that percentage is still less than half the average for all non-Catholic colleges and universities. Moreover, instructional expenditures account for a larger share of total E&G costs in the Catholic doctoral universities than in the other four-year and two-year Catholic institutions. On the other hand, expenditures for student services and student aid account for smaller shares of the total in the doctoral universities than in the other four-year institutions. Student aid accounts for the smallest share of total E&G expenditures in the two-year institutions, while expenditures for institutional support and plant maintenance are proportionally highest in the two-year institutions and lowest in the doctoral universities. (Tables II-11, 12, 13)

TABLE II-11
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
CATHOLIC DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES

	FISCAL YEAR 1978-79		FISCAL YEAR 1979-80		FISCAL YEAR 1980-81	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	263.7	46.6	295.8	45.8	329.4	44.9
RESEARCH	36.5	6.5	42.4	6.6	48.3	6.6
PUBLIC SERVICE	8.0	1.4	8.6	1.3	8.7	1.2
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	55.8	9.9	63.3	9.8	71.4	9.7
STUDENT SERVICES	30.7	5.4	34.2	5.3	38.5	5.2
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	72.8	12.9	83.2	12.9	96.5	13.2
PLANT MAINTENANCE	54.0	9.5	62.7	9.7	75.0	10.2
STUDENT AID	44.0	7.8	55.7	8.6	66.0	9.0
TOTAL E&G	565.5	100.0	645.9	100.0	733.8	100.0

TABLE II-12
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
OTHER CATHOLIC 4-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	FISCAL YEAR 1978-79		FISCAL YEAR 1979-80		FISCAL YEAR 1980-81	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	421.8	40.2	475.8	40.3	536.3	39.6
RESEARCH	26.3	2.5	30.7	2.6	35.0	2.6
PUBLIC SERVICE	10.1	1.0	12.0	1.0	14.0	1.0
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	80.9	7.7	90.1	7.6	107.9	8.0
STUDENT SERVICES	90.5	8.6	102.8	8.7	120.4	8.9
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	182.2	17.4	204.5	17.3	235.3	17.4
PLANT MAINTENANCE	126.2	12.0	141.7	12.0	159.3	11.8
STUDENT AID	110.2	10.5	123.8	10.5	144.7	10.7
TOTAL E&G	1048.2	100.0	1181.4	100.0	1352.9	100.0

TABLE II-13
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
CATHOLIC 2-YEAR COLLEGES

	FISCAL YEAR 1978-79		FISCAL YEAR 1979-80		FISCAL YEAR 1980-81	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	10.1	38.8	11.0	39.4	12.3	38.6
RESEARCH	.0	0	.1	.4	.0	0
PUBLIC SERVICE	.1	.4	.1	.4	.3	.9
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	2.3	8.8	2.4	8.6	2.7	8.5
STUDENT SERVICES	2.4	9.2	2.5	8.9	3.2	10.0
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	6.4	24.6	6.8	24.4	7.7	24.1
PLANT MAINTENANCE	3.2	12.3	3.4	12.2	3.9	12.2
STUDENT AID	1.5	5.8	1.6	5.7	1.8	5.6
TOTAL E&G	26.0	100.0	27.9	100.0	31.9	100.0

Source: NIICU

The distribution of E&G expenditures in the Catholic women's colleges and in the Neylan institutions is similar to the averages for the other non-doctoral colleges and universities. However, the percentage devoted to research is lower than that of any other group except two-year colleges, and the less than one-half percent spent on public service activities is the lowest for any institutional subset. (Table II-14)

TABLE II-14
CURRENT EXPENDITURES, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 (FY81)

	CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGES		NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	DOLLARS (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
INSTRUCTION	75.7	37.6	187.4	38.3
RESEARCH	2.0	1.0	3.8	.8
PUBLIC SERVICE	.8	.4	1.9	.4
ACADEMIC SUPPORT	20.2	10.2	41.6	8.5
STUDENT SERVICES	19.8	9.8	48.1	9.8
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	35.3	17.5	92.9	19.0
PLANT MAINTENANCE	25.6	12.7	60.3	12.3
STUDENT AID	22.1	11.0	52.8	10.8
TOTAL E&G	201.5	100.0	488.8	100.0

Source: NIICU

Per Capita Costs and Revenues

Average per capita FTE educational and general expenditures in Catholic colleges and universities in FY1981 were about 60.5 percent of those in other independent institutions. Between FY1979 and FY1981 per capita expenditures in Catholic higher education rose by 22.5 percent, slightly below the 23.1 percent increase in the rest of the independent sector and well below the increase of about 26 percent in consumer prices. (Table II-15)

TABLE II-15
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA FTE

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	$3957	$4961	$3602	$2839	$3948	$3678	$6502
1979-80	4375	5617	3938	3079	4213	4003	7191
1980-81	4848	6272	4364	3404	4719	4404	8003
% INCREASE 1978/79-1980/81	22.5	26.4	21.2	19.9	19.5	19.7	23.1

Source: NIICU

The highest average per capita educational and general expenditures are found in the doctoral universities, where FY1981 E&G costs per FTE student are 44 percent higher than in other Catholic four-year colleges and universities and 84 percent higher than in the two-year colleges. Even so, the per capita E&G costs in the Catholic doctoral institutions are more than 20 percent lower than the average for all colleges and universities in the rest of the independent sector.

Within the Neylan subset FY1981 average E&G expenditures per FTE student are close to the average for all Catholic non-doctoral four-year institutions. However, per capita costs in the women's colleges are 13 percent higher than in the coeducational Neylan institutions and are also higher than the average for the other non-doctoral four-year and two-year institutions. Per capita E&G expenditures in the Neylan coeducational institutions, on the other hand, are about five percent lower than in the other non-doctoral four-year coeducational institutions.

Between FY1979 and FY1981 the rate of increase in per capita E&G expenditures was highest in the doctoral universities, lower in the other four-year institutions, and lower still in the two-year colleges. The women's colleges had the lowest rate of increase of any group within Catholic higher education, and the rate of increase in the entire Neylan group was only slightly higher.

Given the relatively high rate of tuition dependency of all of Catholic higher education, it is not surprising that average per capita tuition and fees are a higher percentage of per capita E&G expenditures in Catholic colleges and universities than in other independent institutions. While in FY1981 average per capita E&G expenditures in Catholic higher education were about 40 percent lower than elsewhere in the independent sector, average per capita tuition and fees were only about ten percent lower.

Nor is it surprising that within Catholic higher education tuition and fees per capita follow a pattern similar to that of E&G expenditures. Thus, tuition and fees per capita are highest in the doctoral universities, lower in the other four-year institutions, and lowest in the two-year colleges. The relative difference, however, between per capita FTE tuition and fees in the doctoral universities and in the other four-year institutions is about one-third less than the relative difference between per capita E&G expenditures in the two groups of institutions. Per capita tuition and fees in the women's colleges and in the rest of the Neylan group bear relationships to each other and to the other Catholic institutions similar to the relationships of per capita E&G expenditures. (Table II-16)

TABLE II-16
TUITION AND FEES PER CAPITA FTE

	CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						OTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEAR	ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES	OTHER 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	2-YEAR COLLEGES	WOMEN'S COLLEGES	NEYLAN INSTITUTIONS	ALL
1978-79	$2876	$3462	$2681	$1857	$2710	$2506	$3164
1979-80	3147	3813	2925	2020	2914	2750	3474
1980-81	3483	4228	3244	2316	3319	3067	3901
% INCREASE 1978/79-1980/81	21.1	22.1	21.0	24.7	22.5	22.4	23.3

Source: NIICU

In both Catholic higher education and the rest of the independent sector per capita tuition and fees rose somewhat less rapidly between FY1979 and FY1981 than did per capita E&G expenditures. The absolute increase in per capita tuition and fees of Catholic colleges and universities during the three-year period was on the average only about two-thirds as high as in the rest of the independent sector, and the relative increase was about ten percent lower. Moreover, the rate of increase in average per capita FTE tuition and fees in Catholic higher education between FY1979 and FY1981 was about 20 percent less than the rate of growth in the consumer price index.

The rates of increase in per capita tuition and fees between FY1979 and FY1981 did not differ greatly among the various groups of Catholic institutions. The women's colleges and the Neylan institutions experienced a percentage increase during the period that was slightly greater than that of the four-year college and university group and slightly less than that of the two-year colleges.

Student Aid

Data for over 260,000 undergraduate dependent student aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities and for over 460,000 undergraduate dependent aid recipients in the rest of the independent sector from the 1981-82 NIICU/EXXON student aid national sample permit some comparative assessment of the relative

importance of various sources of student financial assistance. The sources of financial support reported in the national sample are classified into three categories: need-based grants and expected parental contributions, self-help and other sources.

Need-based grants include institutional grants plus grants from two federal sources, Pell grants (formerly BEOG) and supplemental grants (SEOG), as well as state grants. Self-help sources include expected student contributions, income from federal, state and institutional work programs and proceeds from federal and institutional loan programs.

Sample data indicate that on the average both Catholic and other independent institutions recover from all of these sources about the same percentage, that is, approximately 98 percent, of student budgeted expenses, including tuition, room and board charges. Average dollar amounts and average shares from the various sources, however, differ significantly, not only between the Catholic and non-Catholic groups, but among the institutional categories in Catholic higher education. Moreover, the amounts and shares differ considerably according to income levels of the families of student aid recipients. (Table II-17)

TABLE II-17
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: ALL LEVELS COMBINED
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6682	100.0	$7543	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	1342	20.1	1653	21.9
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	514	7.7	483	6.4
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	183	2.7	222	2.9
State Grants (including SSIG)	566	8.5	574	7.6
Institutional Grants	432	6.5	956	12.7
Total Need-Based Grants	1695	25.4	2235	29.6
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	370	5.5	416	5.5
State and Institutional Work Programs	115	1.7	125	1.7
Total Student Employment	486	7.3	541	7.2
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	311	4.7	320	4.2
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	1188	17.8	1121	14.9
Institutional Loans	7	.1	28	.3
Total Student Loans	1505	22.5	1469	19.5
Expected Student Contributions	919	13.8	908	12.0
Other Aid	593	8.9	612	8.1
Total Student Resources	6540	97.9	7417	98.3
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$142	-2.1	-$126	-1.7

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

Dollar amounts obviously vary with the levels of student expenses, and average undergraduate student expenses in Catholic higher education as reported in the national sample were about eleven percent lower than elsewhere in the independent sector, principally because of significantly lower tuition costs and slightly lower room and board charges. Parents, however, were expected to contribute a slightly higher percentage of the already higher budgeted expenses in the non-Catholic institutions, suggesting greater ability to pay among families patronizing non-Catholic institutions, at least as measured by conventional need formulas.

Aid recipients in the Catholic colleges and universities are able to cover a slightly higher percentage of their budgeted expenses with federal Pell grants, though the average dollars received from the Pell program are slightly lower than in the rest of the independent sector, presumably because of lower expense budgets. Federal supplemental grants (SEOG) absorb a slightly smaller share of student expenses, both absolutely and relatively, in the Catholic institutions.

State grants absorb a somewhat higher share of budgeted expenses for aid recipients in Catholic institutions, although average dollar amounts are about the same for aid recipients elsewhere in the independent sector. The relatively greater access of undergraduates in Catholic institutions to state aid may be partially explained by the fact that almost 42 percent of total enrollment in Catholic colleges and universities is located in four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, all of which have relatively generous state aid programs.

Catholic colleges and universities on the average budget as high a percentage of current expense budgets for student aid as do their counterparts elsewhere in the independent sector. However, gifts and endowment income constitute a smaller share of current revenues in Catholic institutions, so it is not surprising that average institutional grants to student aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities are less than half as large as in the other independent institutions and absorb a share of student expenses that is only a bit more than half the share absorbed by institutional grants in the other independent colleges and universities.

Moreover, Catholic colleges and universities probably have less competitive latitude than other independent institutions to raise tuition charges in order to finance additional student aid out of current revenues. This Robin Hood practice of taking from the more affluent in order to assist the needy has become increasingly common as income from other sources of financial aid has failed to keep pace with inflationary rises in educational costs.

In Catholic higher education, however, average tuition and fees per capita FTE are already 90 percent of the average in the rest of the independent sector, even though educational expenditures per capita are only 60 percent as high. In effect, for each dollar of tuition paid a student in a Catholic institution receives only two-thirds as much in educational expenditures as a student in another independent institution. This competitive limitation for further increases in tuition charges to finance student aid is reinforced by the already smaller share of high-income families that patronize Catholic higher education relative to the rest of the independent sector.

Both federal and state student employment programs account for almost identical average shares of student expenses in Catholic and other independent institutions. However, aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities are slightly more dependent on loans, especially guaranteed student loans. Average expected student contributions are almost identical in both groups of institutions, but absorb a slightly larger share of student expenses in the Catholic group.

Sample data on undergraduate student aid in independent colleges and universities for 1978–79 indicated that Catholic institutions were not covering as large a share of aid recipient budgeted expenses with proceeds from three federal campus based aid programs, that is, supplemental grants, college work-study and national direct student loans, as were other independent institutions. Data for 1981–82, however, indicate that Catholic colleges and universities benefit about equally from these federal programs, covering a slightly higher share of aid recipient expenses with direct loan funds, about the same percentage with college work study funds, and a slightly smaller share with supplemental grants.

The allocation of student aid from various internal and external sources differs according to family income level of student aid recipients in both Catholic and other independent colleges and universities. However, the differences based on family income level are not uniform across the two groups of independent institutions. (Tables II-18 through II-24)

At the lowest levels of family income, $6000 or less, student aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities are able to cover a larger share of their expenses with grants, especially Pell grants, and they are less dependent upon loans of any kind. Moreover, the average unmet need after taking into account contributions from all sources is lower, both absolutely and relatively, in the Catholic institutions for aid recipients from the lowest income families.

As income levels rise, however, the relative availability of grants to recipients of student aid declines more rapidly in Catholic institutions than elsewhere in the independent sector. The difference is accounted for almost entirely by the greater availability of institutional grants in non-Catholic institutions to students from families at middle and higher income levels, who are typically less eligible for grant support from governmental programs.

Thus, at family income levels between $12000 and $24000 institutional grants absorb a share of student budgeted expenses in the rest of the independent sector that is more than twice as high as the share covered by such grants in the Catholic institutions. At higher levels of family income the relative difference in average

institutional grant support between the two groups of institutions narrows only slightly. It is interesting to note also that average grants from state governmental sources are both absolutely and relatively higher for aid recipients in non-Catholic institutions at all levels of family income above $24000. The greater availability of institutional and governmental grant support obviously mitigates to some extent the impact of higher average tuition charges in non-Catholic colleges and universities, especially on middle and upper income families.

The deficiency in availability of institutional grants to undergraduates in Catholic colleges and universities is reflected in the data for unmet financial need of aid recipients after accounting for all sources of support. In all brackets of family income above $12000, save one, the unmet need of aid recipients in Catholic institutions is greater, both relatively and in absolute dollars, than that of aid recipients in all other independent colleges and universities.

As availability of grant support declines at higher levels of family income, student dependency on loans rises more rapidly in the Catholic colleges and universities than in other independent institutions. At every level of family income above $12000 student aid recipients in Catholic institutions are relatively more dependent on loans to meet expenses than their counterparts elsewhere in the independent sector. At family income levels above $24000 the average dollar value of the loans is greater for aid recipients in Catholic colleges and universities, even though expected family contributions are lower.

The only families in the national sample whose availability of resources from all sources exceeds student expenses on the average are those with average incomes above $36000, and that is true for the families of aid recipients in Catholic institutions as well as in the rest of the independent sector. It is interesting to note that for families in both groups the average value of guaranteed student loans can more than account for the excess of educational resources available to them. It is not unreasonable to assume that some of these families had taken advantage of the opportunity to borrow at rates below those they can earn by investing their own resources. Beginning in 1982–83 (the year following this survey), a $30,000 income "cap" was imposed on eligibility for GSLs. Since families above $30,000 must now demonstrate actual need in order to qualify for a guaranteed loan, we may therefore expect such discrepancies to disappear in future surveys of this income group.

Within Catholic higher education there are some differences in the availability and composition of student aid among the three principal institutional groups, that is, the doctoral universities, the other four-year institutions and the two-year colleges. Average student expenses are highest in the doctoral universities and lowest in the two-year colleges. Yet expected family contributions on the average are highest for students in the two-year colleges and lowest for students in the doctoral universities, suggesting that ability to pay is not closely related to the choice of institution within Catholic higher education. (Table II-25)

Need-based grants in the doctoral universities have the highest average dollar value, but nevertheless absorb the smallest share of average student expenses among the three institutional groups. This is true despite the fact that the doctoral universities constitute the most expensive group of Catholic institutions and are patronized by students from families with the lowest average expected family contribution. Average institutional grants of the doctoral universities are the highest of the three institutional groups, but even they are lower than the average for all non-Catholic institutions.

Moreover, compared to average institutional grants in other Catholic institutions, the grants of the doctoral universities from their own funds are not sufficient to offset higher expenses and lower grant support from other sources, such as state grants. Student aid grants from state governmental sources happen to be lowest in the doctoral universities and highest in the two-year colleges, apparently an accident of geography for these two relatively small groups of institutions.

Average income from student employment programs is lowest for student aid recipients in doctoral institutions, both absolutely and relatively. Average student loans of aid recipients in the doctoral universities are lower than those of their counterparts in the other four-year institutions and absorb the smallest share of student expenses among the three institutional groups. Given the higher average student costs and the relatively lower availability of support from grants and employment as well as relatively less recourse to loans for aid recipients in doctoral universities compared to their counterparts in other Catholic institutions, it is not surprising that aid recipients in the doctoral universities manifest the highest average levels of unmet need, both absolutely and relatively, among the major groups of Catholic colleges and universities. The availability and the composition of student aid remain important issues for all of Catholic higher education, but especially for its doctoral universities.

TABLE II-18
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $6000 AND LESS
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6382	100.0	$6894	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	136	2.1	150	2.2
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	1239	19.4	1143	16.6
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	155	2.4	199	2.9
State Grants (including SSIG)	1097	17.2	663	9.6
Institutional Grants	323	5.1	731	10.6
Total Need-Based Grants	2815	44.1	2736	39.7
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	232	3.6	461	6.7
State and Institutional Work Programs	86	1.4	134	1.9
Total Student Employment	318	5.0	595	8.6
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	278	4.4	329	4.8
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	648	10.2	750	10.9
Institutional Loans	2	.0	30	.4
Total Student Loans	927	14.5	1109	16.1
Expected Student Contributions	867	13.6	923	13.4
Other Aid	917	14.4	642	9.3
Total Student Resources	5980	93.7	6155	89.3
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$402	-6.3	-$739	-10.7

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-19
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $6000-$12000
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6547	100.0	$6912	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	508	7.8	265	3.8
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	1075	16.4	1048	15.2
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	263	4.0	282	4.1
State Grants (including SSIG)	797	12.2	579	8.4
Institutional Grants	280	4.3	904	13.1
Total Need-Based Grants	2415	36.9	2813	40.7
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	293	4.5	438	6.3
State and Institutional Work Programs	95	1.5	86	1.2
Total Student Employment	389	5.9	525	7.6
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	381	5.8	379	5.5
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	805	12.3	928	13.4
Institutional Loans	0	0	30	.3
Total Student Loans	1186	18.1	1337	19.3
Expected Student Contributions	1093	16.7	973	14.1
Other Aid	635	9.7	588	8.5
Total Student Resources	6225	95.1	6500	94.0
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$322	-4.9	-$412	-6.0

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-20
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $12000-$18000
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6411	100.0	$7493	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	356	5.6	442	5.9
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	812	12.7	719	9.6
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	208	3.2	326	4.3
State Grants (including SSIG)	756	11.8	700	9.3
Institutional Grants	306	4.8	1024	13.7
Total Need-Based Grants	2082	32.5	2768	36.9
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	422	6.6	512	6.8
State and Institutional Work Programs	101	1.6	149	2.0
Total Student Employment	524	8.2	660	8.8
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	323	5.0	438	5.8
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	982	15.3	1064	14.2
Institutional Loans	22	.3	25	.3
Total Student Loans	1327	20.7	1527	20.4
Expected Student Contributions	791	12.3	910	12.2
Other Aid	574	9.0	824	11.0
Total Student Resources	5654	88.2	7132	95.2
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$757	-11.8	-$361	-4.8

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-21
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $18000-$24000
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6681	100.0	$7314	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	783	11.7	948	13.0
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	477	7.1	472	6.5
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	249	3.7	267	3.6
State Grants (including SSIG)	646	9.7	673	9.2
Institutional Grants	519	7.8	1054	14.4
Total Need-Based Grants	1891	28.3	2466	33.7
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	370	5.5	450	6.1
State and Institutional Work Programs	156	2.3	156	2.1
Total Student Employment	526	7.9	606	8.3
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	300	4.5	356	4.9
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	1085	16.2	1001	13.7
Institutional Loans	0	0	31	.4
Total Student Loans	1385	20.7	1388	19.0
Expected Student Contributions	879	13.2	869	11.9
Other Aid	797	11.9	447	6.1
Total Student Resources	6261	93.7	6723	91.9
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$420	-6.3	-$592	-8.1

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-22
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $24000-$30000
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6729	100.0	$7490	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	1324	19.7	1512	20.2
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	246	3.7	268	3.6
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	185	2.8	224	3.0
State Grants (including SSIG)	456	6.8	718	9.6
Institutional Grants	498	7.4	1056	14.1
Total Need-Based Grants	1386	20.6	2267	30.3
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	428	6.4	388	5.2
State and Institutional Work Programs	148	2.2	99	1.3
Total Student Employment	576	8.6	487	6.5
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	334	5.0	312	4.2
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	1332	19.8	1156	15.4
Institutional Loans	1	.0	28	.2
Total Student Loans	1667	24.8	1496	20.0
Expected Student Contributions	941	14.0	868	11.6
Other Aid	359	5.3	610	8.1
Total Student Resources	6253	92.9	7240	96.7
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$476	-7.1	-$249	-3.3

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-23
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $30000-$36000
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$6672	100.0	$7703	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	1774	26.6	2291	29.7
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	153	2.3	109	1.4
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	127	1.9	233	3.0
State Grants (including SSIG)	329	4.9	486	6.3
Institutional Grants	478	7.2	913	11.9
Total Need-Based Grants	1087	16.3	1740	22.6
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	435	6.5	409	5.3
State and Institutional Work Programs	98	1.5	140	1.8
Total Student Employment	533	8.0	549	7.1
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	313	4.7	288	3.7
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	1464	21.9	1293	16.8
Institutional Loans	20	.3	27	.2
Total Student Loans	1798	26.9	1607	20.9
Expected Student Contributions	902	13.5	913	11.9
Other Aid	462	6.9	568	7.4
Total Student Resources	6556	98.2	7668	99.5
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$117	-1.8	-$35	-0.5

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-24
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: $36000 AND MORE
All Catholic and All Other Independent Institutions

	CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS		OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$7137	100.0	$8367	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	3596	50.4	4681	55.9
Need-Based Grants:				
Pell Grants (BEOG)	55	.8	62	.7
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	110	1.5	64	.8
State Grants (including SSIG)	174	2.4	240	2.9
Institutional Grants	520	7.3	960	11.5
Total Need-Based Grants	859	12.0	1326	15.8
Student Employment:				
College Work-Study	359	5.0	315	3.8
State and Institutional Work Programs	104	1.5	116	1.4
Total Student Employment	464	6.5	431	5.1
Student Loans:				
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	250	3.5	189	2.3
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	1663	23.3	1656	19.8
Institutional Loans	5	.0	27	.3
Total Student Loans	1919	26.9	1872	22.4
Expected Student Contributions	939	13.2	942	11.3
Other Aid	554	7.8	638	7.6
Total Student Resources	8331	116.7	9890	118.2
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	$1193	16.7	$1522	18.2

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

TABLE II-25
UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENT AID, 1981-82
PARENTS' ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME: ALL LEVELS COMBINED
Catholic Colleges and Universities by Institutional Category

	DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES		OTHER FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS		TWO-YEAR COLLEGES	
	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES	DOLLAR AVERAGES	PERCENT OF STUDENT EXPENSES
Student Budgeted Expenses	$7504	100.0	$6636	100.0	$5175	100.0
Expected Parental Contributions	1331	17.7	1338	20.2	1516	29.3
Need-Based Grants:						
Pell Grants (BEOG)	557	7.4	512	7.7	434	8.4
Supplemental Grants (SEOG)	62	.8	198	3.0	133	2.6
State Grants (including SSIG)	538	7.2	565	8.5	748	14.4
Institutional Grants	638	8.5	421	6.3	77	1.5
Total Need-Based Grants	1795	23.9	1695	25.5	1392	26.9
Student Employment:						
College Work-Study	101	1.4	407	6.1	97	1.9
State and Institutional Work Programs	45	.6	121	1.8	213	4.1
Total Student Employment	147	2.0	528	8.0	310	6.0
Student Loans:						
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	296	3.9	314	4.7	279	5.4
Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL/FISL)	1095	14.6	1201	18.1	956	18.5
Institutional Loans	28	.2	3	.0	73	1.4
Total Student Loans	1418	18.9	1518	22.9	1308	25.3
Expected Student Contributions	860	11.5	934	14.1	637	12.3
Other Aid	1102	14.7	545	8.2	357	6.9
Total Student Resources	6653	88.7	6557	98.8	5520	106.7
Balance (Total Student Resources less Student Budgeted Expenses)	-$851	-11.3	-$79	-1.2	$345	6.7

Source: 1981-82 NIICU/Exxon Student Aid National Sample

CONCLUSIONS

Contrary to some expectations, Catholic higher education has continued since 1978 to demonstrate relatively strong performance in the growth of enrollment and the control of costs. This is especially true in undergraduate education, the area of traditional and current strength in Catholic higher education. The data alone do not, of course, explain the causes of that strength.

However, the continued enrollment growth of Catholic higher education in the urbanized Northeast, the expansion of part-time enrollment, especially among adults, and the growth in minority enrollment are all consistent with the thesis that Catholic higher education continues to find special strength in service to first-generation college students, although to a different generation than the adolescent sons and daughters of European migrant families that have been the traditional clients of Catholic higher education.

It can be argued that even this relatively impressive performance is not an assurance of strength for the rest of the 1980's and beyond. Enrollment in Catholic higher education continues to increase, but at a decreasing rate. So a decline in enrollment may simply lag a year or two behind the decline that has already reached the rest of the independent sector, perhaps because of the temporary and already vanishing advantage of larger family size among patrons of Catholic colleges and universities.

It can also be argued that the costs of Catholic higher education, while lower than elsewhere in the independent sector, must still in great measure be passed on to students in the form of tuition increases that may limit access of likely students. Uncertainties such as these can be multiplied. Nevertheless, at the very least it must be concluded from the analysis of current data that within the independent sector Catholic higher education is relatively well positioned to face its future challenges.